

FIFTY-FIRST YEAR.

A STILL FASTER  
NAVAL PROGRAMContemplates Construction of at  
Least Forty Warships.

IT INCLUDES SPECIAL TYPES

Will Be Urged Upon Congress at Com-  
ing Session if President Approves  
It Expected He Will

New York, Oct. 27.—A vaster program for increase of the navy than has ever before been contemplated on this side of the Atlantic is now under consideration by the board of construction, says a Washington dispatch to the Tribune and if approved by the President, as it is expected, it is to be urged upon Congress at the coming session. The project involves the construction of not less than forty warships, including various special types not hitherto built for naval purposes. The board of rear admirals, which has taken up the subject under special directions from Secretary Long, is availing itself of the highest expert opinions in the service in order that its report will not be open to unfavorable criticism among naval officers, it being the expressed intention of the navy department to discourage any opposition to a line of policy when once adopted.

The program will include no less than six ships of the heaviest armor and most destructive ordnance, with the highest practical and the greatest attainable radius of action upon a displacement of about 15,000 tons combining the most desirable features of line of battleships and cruisers. At least twenty gunboats are proposed of several types, all of light draught, with large rapid-fire batteries and accommodations to give comfort to officers and crews stationed in the tropics. All of these gunboats will be able to go out to Manila and then if necessary to Chinese interior ports under their own steam.

Provisions are made in the program for an increase in the torpedo flotilla by ten new vessels including a new type of torpedo cruiser on the lines of existing torpedo boat destroyers which can accompany a fleet of battleships across the ocean. Several of the other new vessels in this category are to be submarine, if success attends the improved Holland boats now under construction. The program will also include three armed colliers, larger than any vessels of this class ever built for a government. They are to have enormous capacity, enabling each of them to deliver 10,000 tons of coal to Manila, Guam or Pago-Pago. A large unarmored vessel which is recommended is a floating machine shop of about 6,000 tons displacement for duty in repairing naval vessels at great distances from government yards, especially in the Philippines. Her design grows out of the experience with the Vulcan at Guam, when that vessel obliterated the necessity of withdrawing half the fleet from the Santiago blockade.

## JOHN SHERMAN'S LEGATEES.

One of Them Is Mr. Hoyt Sherman  
of Salt Lake City.

Manfield, O., Oct. 26.—The will of ex-Secretary John Sherman, who was buried here yesterday, was taken to probate court today by Congressman W. M. Kerr of this city, and Attorney M. M. Parker of Washington, D. C. After arranging with Probate Judge Brinkerhoff for the application to admit the will to probate, the document was taken away by the attorneys. Congressman Kerr was accompanied by E. J. Babcock and other relatives who have returned to Washington. The will is voluminous and entirely in Mr. Sherman's handwriting. The estate is estimated at \$5,000,000.

The original will was made at Washington, December 22, 1900, and was witnessed by Judge Symser of Wooster, then member of Congress; Henry A. Vail, Anson G. Cook, then secretary of the United States Senate, and E. J. Babcock, private secretary to Mr. Sherman.

The codicil was made January 22, 1900, at Washington, and the witnesses were William A. McKinley, Ward Thorne, H. S. Reeside and Alfred B. Leet of Washington.

Mrs. Mary Sherman McKellum gets

PRINCESS AUERSPERG  
Lends Her Name and Beauty to Grand Bazar for Sufferers of  
Texas Hurricane.

Princess Auersperg is the brightest and handsomest of the many brains and beautiful women who are employing their charms of feature, costume and manner to raise funds for the reconstruction of Galveston and the relief of the hurricane sufferers, at the grand bazar in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York.

\$100,000, half in real estate of her choice and the balance in bonds. After other bequests are paid, she with five others get the residue, making her share, it is estimated, \$500,000, and probably more. The heirs of Charles Sherman get \$10,000 divided among them; Hoyt Sherman of Des Moines, Ia., a brother, gets 100 shares of the preferred stock in the Des Moines Street Railroad company, or if they are sold, \$10,000 in cash. The heirs of the late Gen. William T. Sherman get \$10,000, as do also the heirs of the late James Sherman, and a similar amount to the children of the sister, Susan Bartley. The children of Mrs. Nancy Moulton get the same, and so do Lamson Sherman and Elizabeth Reese. Many gifts are appropriated for this, as he stated he felt it to be his duty to the public. Papers, speeches and various documents are to be given into the biographer's hands.

The residue of the estate is willed, she and share alike, to Mary Stewart Sherman McKellum, daughter; Henry S. Sherman, son of brother Charles; Hilmon Tecumseh Sherman, son of W. T. Charles H. Sherman, son of brother Lamson Sherman; Charles M. Sherman, son of brother Hoyt.

It had been thought that possibly Mr. Sherman might wish his Mansfield home property for hospital purposes, though he had refused to do so several years ago when solicited. The executors of the will are M. M. Parker of Washington and W. S. Kerr of Mansfield.

The names of those receiving the bulk of the estate are: Mrs. James McKellum of Washington; Henry S. Sherman of Cleveland, O., son of the late Judge Charles T. Sherman (Henry S. Sherman has died since the making of the will and the bequest is to his heirs); Hilmon Tecumseh Sherman, New York, son of William Tecumseh Sherman; Charles M. Sherman of Chicago, son of Hoyt Sherman of Iowa; Hoyt Sherman Jr., of Salt Lake City; Charles H. Sherman of San Francisco, son of L. P. H. Sherman. All the brothers of the late secretary are dead with the exception of two.

Transvaal British Territory. □  
Pretoria, Oct. 26.—The Transvaal was today proclaimed a part of the British empire, the proclamation being attended with impressive ceremonies. The royal standard was

while the sun poured his fiercest rays upon unburied bodies, as of deaths from pneumonia, typhoid and other fevers resulting from cold and exposure. The immediate crying need for blankets, stoves and warm underclothing—of which too much cannot be said—has been met by the Red Cross for distribution, but most of it is old clothes, ragged and filthy, with nothing that could be worn and dirty that to offer it to the poor is to insult them. The good people of the country would only consider, and put themselves in imagination in the place of these, their donations would be less in quantity but more to the purpose.

Galveston's new "White City" consists of several hundred tents, set up near the beach on the broad swath which the storm swept clean of so many beautiful dwellings. On one side of it is a ridge of debris, more than a mile long and from ten to forty feet high—roofs, chimneys, splintered timbers, smashed to atoms. On the other side the red ripples softly on the sands as if innocent of mischief; though dancing white caps further out hint that its awful work of death and destruction may any day be renewed. In these tents more than a thousand people are enduring life as best they can. The wind flaps open their canvas doors, rain beats in, and mothers and children huddle together for warmth; and lucky is the family which has one thin cotton bed-blanket to cover the whole of it. Such trials come hardest upon those at either extreme of life—the aged and little children. Many deaths will surely result from the present mild "north-

er," which would hardly be felt in normal times, when people were in comfortable homes with the conveniences of life about them. There was a distribution of gasoline stoves, as long as those useful articles held out; but there were not enough to count as more than a drop in the bucket. Wood stoves have arrived in considerable number, but of course not nearly enough to go around among the destitute. There are very few chimneys left in Galveston, and pipes are thrust through windows or side walls, or stuck up in the open air. There is wreckage enough to last the whole city a year for fuel, but great care must be exercised in the burning of it, or a general conflagration will sweep over the city.

Some of the people living in the tents have been able to find remnants of their own furniture, and with these have made their canvas dwellings as homelike as possible. Others lost all, but found help by taking among the debris a broken table, a chair, and other needed articles, which they have patched up and are using in their temporary abodes. While the hot weather lasted, this

STRANGE SETTLEMENT  
was perhaps the most healthful portion of Galveston, despite the corpses floating under that nearby ridge of wreckage and the ghastly cremations that were going on all along the beach. Driving through on the last Sunday, we saw perhaps twenty fires burning, and passing close to one of them, got out to see what it contained. The man in charge told us that the heap had been kept blazing continuously for three weeks and during that time had consumed more than sixty human bodies, to say nothing of dogs, cats and larger carcasses. Boards, water-soaked mattresses, ragged blankets, etc., were laid on top, so that nothing else was distinguishable. "Well, ma'am," replied the custodian, punching a vent-hole into the heap, from which a frightful odor came. "I reckon there are a dozen or two skeletons near the bottom. It takes several days, you know, to burn a body entirely up. Yesterday we laid seven corpses on this particular heap, and they are only partially baked by now. Today we have been busy over

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EVACUATION OF  
CUBA'S ISLAND.Will Not Take Place So Soon as  
Some Anticipate.

MAY NOT BE FOR A YEAR.

Constitutional Convention May Be in  
Session Several Months  
May Not Be for a Year.

New York, Oct. 27.—The evacuation of Cuba by the United States is not likely to take place quite so soon as has been anticipated in some quarters, says a Washington dispatch to the Journal of Commerce. The withdrawal of the American troops will not take place in any event until some form of domestic government has been established and is not likely to be ordered by the executive department of the government without the authority of Congress. The Cuban constitutional convention which meets in November, is likely to be in session for several months—probably much longer than after the adjournment of the coming session of Congress on March 4, 1901. The new Congress, to be elected on November 6, next, will not meet in regular session until December, 1901, and will hardly do any important business until the spring of 1902. By that time representatives of the new Cuban republic may be ready to demonstrate to the appropriate committees of Congress that they have a government completely organized and capable of maintaining treaty obligations with other powers. Such a government can hardly exercise its functions until Congress meets in Congress. Whether it shall be permitted to exercise them without the supervision of the United States will be for Congress to determine. The President is not likely to assume the responsibility of putting the new Cuban government in operation even under the tutelage of the United States, without the direct authority of Congress. It would appear, therefore, that the new Cuban republic will not be able to exercise its functions until the summer of 1902. The mere machinery of putting the new government in operation, therefore, will require considerable time. The United States assumed several serious responsibilities in Cuba by the treaty with Spain, but these were more or less waived by the sixteenth article, which declared "it is understood that any obligations assumed in this treaty by the United States with respect to Cuba are limited to the time of its occupancy thereof; but it will, upon the termination of such occupancy, advise any government established in the island to assume the same obligations in the interpretation of it. Among the assurances given by Spain, subject to this limitation was that "the rights of property secured by copyrights and patents and the rights of the United States in Cuba and in Puerto Rico, the Philippines and other ceded territories, at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty shall continue to be protected."

There is also the provision that the United States will "assume and discharge the obligations that may under international law result from the fact of its occupation for the protection of life and property." President McKinley will undoubtedly prefer to leave to Congress the determination how far the advice of the United States, under their pledges to Spain, shall be made valid and how far they shall not come to the question by snap judgment before the character of the new Cuban government has been tested by time.

South African Military Succession.  
New York, Oct. 27.—The military succession in South Africa is still uncertain, says the London correspondent of the Tribune, and the war office authorities are non-committal respecting the relations of Lord Roberts and General Buller. General Buller's popularity among the soldiers who fought under him cannot be denied. Lord Roberts, who has barely arrived in London from Natal says that every man who served under Buller had absolute faith in him as a general and would have gone anywhere with him. No one word of criticism has been heard from the field forces against General Buller whose coolness was considered phenomenal. His only rival possessing these qualities was Colonel Thorneycroft, a giant in stature who was one of the heroic figures of the campaign, notwithstanding Lord Roberts' censure in the Spion Kop affair. Thorneycroft on one occasion had a cigar shot out of his mouth while he was smoking it, and the next minute had lighted another without changing color. This officer just from Natal also states that General Roberts' leniency is generally condemned in South Africa where there is a deep conviction that there will be continued trouble until the lawlessness is punished with rigorous severity.

MUST BOIL DRINKING WATER.  
Gen. MacArthur Issues an Order to  
This Effect for Philippine Soldiers.

Washington, Oct. 27.—The war department has issued an order issued by General MacArthur looking to the protection of the health of the soldiers in the Philippines. This recites that 50 per cent of the sickness of the army is avoidable by sanitary precautions, the most important of which is the boiling of all drinking water for not less than twenty minutes and the adoption of the strictest cleanliness as to camps, quarters, kitchens and cooking utensils. Under proper supervision, and prescribed to ensure the adoption of these precautions.

DEFAULTER ALVORD'S METHODS  
Vice-President Hine Explains Them  
Fully and in Detail.

New York, Oct. 26.—In order to make clear about the alleged misdoings, Vice-President Hine of the First National bank today explained in detail the incidents leading up to the discovery of Alvord's crime. In the first place, Hine said, Alvord had worked steadily and without suspicion until the afternoon of the 18th instant. By the merest act, a clerk saw him make certain entries in the clearing-house sheet, and while he thought this unusual, said nothing about it to anybody until shortly after 4 o'clock. By that time Mr. Alvord had gone, but it was expected that he would return, as he had some work to finish.

When Alvord failed to return, the clerk who had seen him make the entries made casual mention of the matter to Assistant Cashier Backus. The latter, without suspecting that anything was wrong, looked over Alvord's balance sheet and found several discrepancies. He was on the point of leaving the matter for Alvord's adjustment when he decided to make a further examination, and soon saw that many items had been deliberately falsified.

By this time the suspicions of the assistant cashier had become very much aroused. All the high officials of the bank had been called in, and making a number of clerks, Mr. Backus went hurriedly over the note teller's books, and in a few moments had overwhelming proof of Alvord's guilt.

Mr. Hine did not say how Alvord learned of the examination, yet they learned that the report that the note teller returned to the bank early on Tuesday evening, and seeing others at work on his books, realized that he had been discovered. Alvord had not been under surveillance up to that time, although it has been said that he was suspected as early as the 16th instant. The bank officials are convinced that he did not go to his home the night of the 18th, and are also convinced that he has not been there since the morning of that date.

Alvord's crime came to light exactly three days after the national bank examiners completed their examination. While the First National bank officers admit that Alvord's wrong-doing is in no degree the result of any laxity on the part of the examiners, yet they seem somewhat annoyed at what they regard as misrepresentations on the part of those attached to the office of the comptroller of the currency at Washington.

Stock of Gold in Treasury.  
Washington, Oct. 26.—The gold in the treasury today amounted to \$451,477,484, the highest point ever reached since the foundation of the government. This is said to be the largest gold fund in the history of the United States.

Kruger's People Disclaim Hostility.  
Brussels, Oct. 26.—The Kruger reception committee has issued a formal disclaimer of hostility toward Great Britain in connection with the reception of the committee says will be exclusively a demonstration of sympathy, every effort being taken to prevent political allusions.

Chamberlain Not Concerned.  
New York, Oct. 27.—The departure of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain with his son for the Mediterranean is good proof that he is not concerned in any cabinet changes which are being speculated upon. He may have some official business in Malta, but the chief object of his journey is rest after the labors of the past week. The retention of the colonial office is now regarded as a definite conclusion. No cabinet appointments are expected for a week or ten days, but several transfers are without

these houses for 8,000 people. The value of these materials will approximate \$200,000, and the cost of labor, about \$50,000 more. Miss Barton believes she can secure by direct contributions, the greater part of the materials needed with this end in view has issued a detailed appeal. Her appeal, of which five thousand copies have been printed and distributed, sets forth the fact that at least 12,000 persons out of its population of 40,000, in one night of storm. Not one house in the area of the storm was left standing, and all the other thousand dwellings were so badly damaged that they were absolutely uninhabitable. The remaining portion of the city, a large proportion of the families who occupied them, were entirely without homes, or even shelter save such as persons nearly as destitute as themselves, can offer temporarily, to their own great cost and inconvenience. This homeless class numbers upwards of eight thousand. While the beautiful outpouring of the people's generosity has enabled the Red Cross to feed the hungry, clothe the naked and render aid to the suffering, the Red Cross, unable, nothing has yet been done toward reinstating the impoverished survivors in homes where they can escape disease and enjoy a measure of the comforts of which the storm deprived them. The

HAVOC WROUGHT  
in Galveston was much larger in loss of life and property than at Johnston for this place have this far aggregated a third less than was given to Johnston. Winter is less than two months away. Although the climate of southern Texas is mild, "northern" prevail, would not protect for any length of time. The sea-sand and the quicksand would not hold them down; the first gale of wind would leave their occupants as unsheltered as before, and pneumonia, cold, consumption and pneumonia would find their way into the hearts of the survivors. Some substantial shelter must be had at once for these people. To secure this in the quickest possible way, the National Red Cross has, with the co-operation of the general

committee of Galveston, obtained estimates of the best known architects in the vicinity regarding the material needed for constructing houses enough for the unsheltered suffering thousands. The estimates include window frames, doors, hinges, screws, hooks, staples, brick for chimneys, squares of three-foot red roofing, 30 kegs of nails, 15 kegs of putty, 10 kegs of paint and tools for a hundred carpenters. It is believed that Texas and Louisiana would prefer to furnish a large portion of the lumber. The other building material and household goods must come from those States which produce such articles.

Besides the articles above enumerated, bed-steads, bedding, chairs, tables, stoves, crockery, cutlery, etc., are required sufficient to furnish at least 500 houses in a modest and comfortable manner. The Red Cross has been doing its best to do so far for lack of necessary supplies. While there were at first very exorbitant in Galveston—in some instances as much as \$12 a day being demanded for work which ordinarily brings a quarter of that amount—they have now declined almost to the normal scale. Everywhere the sound of the hammer and trowel is heard, but the laborers are far too few. Every day shows some improvement in the mass of wreckage; but at the present rate of progress, it will take years to dispose of it, and till the last rotting corpse at the bottom of it. While writing these lines word comes that half an hour ago seven bodies were found in one heap under a fallen building in the most populous part of the city—strayed by the awful eddy. Of course they were decomposed beyond recognition—but some were identified by their jewelry or garments. One woman lying in her hand, containing a small child, was found in the hands of a man. Several thousand dollars in bonds and greenbacks.

doubt under consideration. The friends of Sir William Walrond are asserting that he will have a seat in the cabinet.

Surgeon W. H. Rush Retired.  
Washington, Oct. 27.—Surgeon W. H. Rush, U. S. N., who was ordered before a retiring board, has been found disqualified for further service and has been retired. Commander E. P. Gilmore was examined by the same board and was found to be not disqualified and will remain in the service.

Statement Regarding Savings Banks.  
Washington, Oct. 27.—The following statement issued by the comptroller of the currency shows the amount of deposits and number of depositors in savings banks in the United States in 1899 and 1900:

1899—Number of banks, 988; aggregate deposits, \$1,335,466,488; number of depositors, 5,065,494; average deposits, \$276.50.

1900—Number of banks, 1,002; aggregate deposits, \$2,379,19,854; number of depositors, 5,588,921; average deposits, \$443.32.

Increase since 1899—Number of banks, 14; aggregate deposits, \$1,043,728,366; number of depositors, 583,427; average deposits, \$27.82.

INDEPENDENCE MINERS QUIET.  
The Cause is the Personal Search  
Plan Recently Introduced.

Denver, Colo., Oct. 27.—A News special from Victor, Colo., says: All miners employed at the Independence, about 300, have quit work. The cause for their action is the personal search plan that was begun at the mine Thursday by the detectives, who are kept in the company's service to watch the miners and discover on which they may have secreted on their person while at work on the ground.

Match Factories Accused.  
Chicago, Oct. 27.—Complaints that match factories were putting less than the advertised matches in boxes, has caused city sealer, James A. Quinn, to begin an investigation. A dozen boxes of matches counted by Mr. Quinn indicated a shortage of only 2,000 matches instead of 2,400 as advertised. Corporation Counsel Walker says that he will prosecute every company found selling less than the advertised number.

Bricks Thrown at Speakers.  
Chicago, Oct. 26.—Republican speeches were answered with bricks, paving blocks, tin cans, mallets, vegetables, chunks of bread and eggs today at Superior and Townsend streets. A "prosperity wagon," sent out for a "heart-to-heart" talk to the "furnace factory" employees, was the center of a riot in which 500 men participated. Two of the speakers on the wagon were painted in the face and the wagon was put to flight and the wagon was given rough treatment. The injured, W. R. Frost, an attorney, bruised, elbow dislocated.

About 1,000 men attended the meeting. Trouble began a few minutes after the chairman had introduced the first speaker. Somebody threw a brick. A moment later somebody also threw a brick and the crowd was throwing something.

Cable Ship Burned at Port Said.  
Washington, Oct. 27.—Thomas J. Sullivan, acting director of the bureau of engraving and printing, has submitted to Secretary Gage the annual report of the operations of the bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30. A summary of the work done during the year shows a total of 1,423 sheets as follows:

Notes, certificates of deposit, bonds and national bank notes, 26,302,138; internal revenue stamps, 48,784,045; custom stamps, 222,000; postage stamps, 40,042,547; postage stamps for Cuba, 162,000; postage stamps for Porto Rico, 16,500; postage stamps for the Philippines, 32,010; postage stamps for Guam, 1,570; checks, certificates, drafts, etc., 1,532,682.

The number of sheets printed does not give a fair conception of the amount of work done. There were, for instance, 40,042,547 sheets of postage stamps but the number of stamps in the sheets was 4,026,452,734. The number of internal revenue stamps was 2,428,753,740.

It is estimated that for the fiscal year 1902 the bureau will have to print 142,257,100 sheets of various classes of work.

Presidio Cemetery to be Enlarged.  
San Francisco, Oct. 27.—The National cemetery at the Presidio is to be enlarged. Nearly every acre of the site is now occupied and about 100 bodies of soldiers from the orient remain unburied. Of the 2,444 soldiers who have met their death in the Philippines since the beginning of the war nearly 800 are buried here.

May Export Fruits Free of Duty.  
Washington, Oct. 27.—Consul General McNally at Guatemala, writes to the state department that the Guatemalan government has issued a decree permitting the exportation of fresh fruits from the country free of all fiscal duty. This revokes a government decree of recent date which placed a duty of ten cents on each bunch of bananas exported.

GALVESTON A MONTH  
AFTER THE STORM.Needs of the People Imperative as Winter Approaches  
— Miss Barton Issues an Appeal to the Merchants  
and Capitalists of the Country for Material to Re-  
build Several Thousand Houses—Stoves and Blankets  
Especially Needed—Sickness from Cold and Exposure.

Special Correspondence.

Galveston, Oct. 12, 1900.—A month after the storm, the remnant of Galvestonians are really suffering more than in the first days of loss and bewilderment. It is always the same after any great calamity. At first the people are too stunned to realize the full measure of their distress—as a man with a broken leg, or a bullet in his flesh, feels little pain for a time, because of the overwhelming shock. Strange to say, even from the first, more smiles than tears have been seen in Galveston. Soon as the survivors were able to creep forth from such shelter as remained, they hurried into the streets to learn what had happened to others, being almost as ignorant of the extent of the catastrophe as the outside world. In the blessed ignorance, heaven's mercy was shown. If those who were battling for their lives in the waves, or praying at home while the walls were crumbling around them, had known that thousands of their neighbors were perishing, courage and the number of dead would have been doubled. During those first days, citizens meeting on the streets, though comparative strangers, grasped each other hands like bosom friends and

dialogues, such as this, were common: "So glad to see you alive. Did you lose anything?" "Only my house, thank God. Everything I owned in the world is gone, but my family was saved. How is it with you?" "Everything gone—home, wife and children."

People reported the loss of father, mother, wife and children without a tear. There were cases in which from half a dozen to eleven members of one family are dead, and the sole survivor goes calmly about his business. At least misery has plenty of the company which she is said to love.

For several days chilly winds have been blowing across the gulf accompanied by rain and cold weather, which greatly increases the sufferings of the destitute. There is hardly a roof in Galveston that does not let the water in, drenching anew the bedding that has just been laboriously dried, while thousands would be absolutely shelterless but for the bounty of others. They are crowded into the houses of their more

FORTUNATE FRIENDS,  
or packed like herring in public halls, or living in tents along the beach, and all are suffering untold discomfort from insufficient clothing and bed covering. The danger now is not so much of an epidemic, as was imminent